CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN.

CAMPAIGN THUNDER-BAYARD'S IGNORANCE -BEET SUGAR.

[DT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Nov. 3 .- As the campaign draws toward a close the Republicans feel more confident of success in the State and city elections. Chronicle" has made a careful canvass of California: its figures in most cases are conservative; it claims the State for Harrison by 16,000 majority, of which 3,000 comes from San Francisco. Of this city there is always great doubt, so that 12,000 or 13,000 would be a fairer estimate. A noticeable feature of the estimate is the Republican gain in many counties over Blaine's vote of 1884, although that vote was deemed phenomenal. In every county in which California industries are prominent the sentiment of protection leads to an increased Republican vote, showing that the people are alive to their own interests, and they have not been deceived by the freetrade sophistries which have been so industriously disseminated by Democratic orators and the Demperatic press. It is estimated that Alameda will give 3,000 plurality for Harrison; Humboldt, From Forest and Stream.

to show that the Republicans are wholesale employers of Chinese labor, but these charges have proved boomerangs; as from Senator Hearst down to Chairman English, of the State Central Committee, and Charles T. Jenkins, one of the electors, they all hire coolies and cannot deny it. Mr. Hearst owns mines which he operates, and is the direct employer of hundreds of coolies. although his newspaper organ here contains columns of denunciation of Harrison and the Republicans as pro-Chinese.

The accurate knowledge which the State Department has of demestic affairs was shown this week, when Secretary Fayard sent a lot of papers in regard to condemning the murderer Anschlay to Governor Bartlett, although Bartlett died more than one year ago. Mr. Bayard transmitted the plea of Anschlay's German relatives for a commutation of the death sentence, but Governor Waterman refused to interfere. Anschlay has confessed that he murdered an old vineyardist in Butte County a few months before he butch-ered the Hitchcock couple near Los Angeles. Both murders were committed to secure money

Three old mission bells that were brought to Santa Cru, from Spain nearly 100 years ago were broken up this week and recast into one modern bell of 1,500 pounds. It was sacrilege to destroy the old bells, as they were of beautiful workman-ship and very obea-toned.

Local banks, corporations and mining companies paid \$874,000 in dividends for October, as against \$700,000 last year. The highest dividend was paid by the Bank of California-\$3 per

The Union Electric Telegraph Company, of this city, which guaranteed to teach telegraphy and secure situations for pupils who paid \$40 for three months' instruction, has collapsed. It was a gress fraud, and the manager, Osear Armstrong, was recently arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, and has fied. The headquarters of the fraud is St. Louis.

Claus Spreakles is running his new beet-sugar actory at Watsonville day and night. He gives ersonal supervision to all details, and instructs he hands in the new process, with which they to unfamiliar. The beets have proved very satisfactory as regards saecharine qualities, and many farmers are receiving \$8 per ton, whereas only \$4 was guaranteed. Spreckles will probably establish several other refineries in different parts of the State. parts of the State.

The Alaska salmon pack is now all in. The Alaska Commercial Company alone caught 1,200,000 salmon, most of them in Karluk River, which is only two and a half miles long. The unlity of the fish is fine.

quality of the fish is fine.

Ralph Seduard, a young native Californian, is reported to be held a prisoner by Maxican cowboys in Lower California. Seduard lived in San Diego, and about six menths ago joined a prospecting party from there to go to Lower California. He was badly hurt while breaking a broncho, and was left for dead with the cowboys. When the prespectors returned recently they found him recovered, but the cowboys refused to give him up, as he was valuable to them occause he spoke Spanish and English. The captiye has an uncle named Fribianic, in the City of Maxico, and an appeal will probably be made to Secretary d an appeal will probably be made to Secretary

CHICAGO CHURCHES AROUSED.

CATHOLIC SERVICES IN A PROTESTANT SANCTUARY-SOCIAL NOTES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

would be promoted to the position of vice-president in recognition of his services, and that Traffe Man-ager E. P. Ripley would be promoted to the position of general manager. The changes went into effect

syndicate of Chicago men and the expers of the | de

street-car and cable lines of Los Angeles, Cal., have finally been finished and three-fourths of the stock has been transferred to the Chicagoans. Among th latter are C. B. Holmes, C. L. Hutchinson, J. J. Mitchell, William Monroe, A. Geddes, Albert Keep, S. W. Allerton, Sprague, Warner & Co., and Reed, The property purchased comprises four and a half miles of cable completed, one and a half miles more to be finished before the road can be operated, engine-houses under construction and about thirty miles of horse railway.

The weather in Chicago during the past week has been unusually warm, the mercury ranging up as been unusually warm, the mercury random specified was 75 degrees which is warmer than it has ever been here in November. Up to the middle of October there had been an average dully deficiency of heat amounting to from 3 to 5 degrees during the ensire year from January 1. But since October 20 the average temperature has been higher than the normal and the mean of the last two days was fully up to the mean Jupa temperature.

In spite of the absurd claims made by the Demo-crats, the indications are that Illinois will go Repub-lican by an increased plurality. Reports from every county, from every township, from every school district give those who have conducted the campaign so successfully, good reasons for the statement that Illinois is as surely a Republican State as is Pennsyl-vania.

A TAME LOON.

give 3,000 plurality for Harrisen: Humboldt, 500: Los Angeles, 1,750: Sacramento, 2,000: San Bernardino, 600: Nevada, 400: San Diego, 1,100: Santa Barbara, 800: Santa Cruz, 400. These represent the largest Republican gains. In many old Democratic strongholds, like Fresno, Tulare, Merced, Kern, Monterey, Tuolumne and Calaveras, the Bourbon majority has been heavily reduced. In this city there is a singular triangular contest for Mayor. Mr. Pond, the present Mayor, is the Democratic nominee; Charles R. Story is the Republican candidate; while Dr. C. C. O'Dennell is the Independent. O'Donnell is an anti-Chinese blatherskite of the Kearney stripe, but he has developed so much strength within a few days that Pond has virtually given up the fight, and many Republicans fear that he will beat Story. It would be a worse disgrace to the city if he were elected than the success of Kailoch.

The West letter has badly worried the Democratic leaders, and they have retaliated by a flood of anti-Chinese literature. They have tried to show that the Republicans are wholesale employers of Chinese laber, but they always always have alwa

soon as he is out of the bas'n he begins pluming his feathers.

After having been out of the water for a length of time he is frantle when he is returned to it. The other day, when replaced, he went three times around the basin without ever coming to the surface. He is very voracious, and yet dainty, as he will eat chub only when just freshly killed; if at all stale he at once rejects them. A few days ago three small chub swimming around in a pail of water were brought to him; he drew himself up, his eyes all the while glittering as he looked at his finny food, and uttering a low note, somewhat similar to that of the wild goose, just as the fish were being poured out into the basin he caught one before it reached the surface of the pond. The other two went, one to the right, the other to the left; that which headed to the right go but the loon's own length before he was caught, that to the left got no further than six feet before he shared a similar fate.

to the left got no further than six feet before he shared a similar fake.

Last evening an eel eighteen inches long was put into the basin, and this, having concealed itself, the loon falled to catch it. This morning, however, while he was diving, he brought the eel up, which twisted itself all around his neck, but he held it tightly in his bill, moving it slowly around until he got to its head; he then succeeded in swallowing, head first, about half of its length without difficulty, but was seven or eight minutes getting the rest of it down, the tall meanwhile twisting about his hill in a most singular manner. At the time the loon was put in the basin there was a sturgeon about eighteen inches long in it; into has disappeared, and it is presumed that the bird has made away with it. When not otherwise engaged the loon occupies its time in snapping at the flies which hover around the edge of the basin or surface of the water.

A PROFITABLE HUNT FOR JACK RABBITS.

A PROFITABLE HUNT FOR JACK RABBITS.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"I'm going back there ito the Cocur d'Alene mountains) to look after a mine I found six years ago, said a stranger at the rallway station yesterday. "It's in the Cocur d'Alene Mountains, bout seventy-five miles from the rallroad. My name's Wilson, and my partner, whose name is Gilker—he's a Pennsylvania Dutchman—is up there now and he's just wrote me that he's had a chance to sell it at our price."

"How much is that, Mr. Wilson?"

"Two hundred thousand," was the careless answer, and as the reporter was trying to catch his breath Mr. Wilson continued:

"Well, now, I tell you that's been a pretty lucky strike for us two fellers. In the sun ner of '82 Gilker and I was working in the Anaconda smeiter, at Butte City, in Montana. We was making regular wages and doing tolerably well. But one day Gilker says to me. 'Let's go up to the Cocur d'Alene, Bill.' I told him we'd better stay where we was, but I thought about it a good deal, just the same. So 'long 'bout the first of August I says to Gilker, 'I'll go with you and we'll try our luck.' We started, and every train we met this side of Thompson's Falls was crowded full of feliers who'd been prospectin' in the Cocur d'Alene all summer, and every one of 'em was broke. They all told us 'twant no use to go thar, an' I was feelin pretty bine an' wanted to go back, but Gilker says let's go on anyway, we've got our ticket. So we went on an' it cost us 'bout all we had to get our prospectin' outif packed in. We tramped over the hills for nigh two weeks an' our grub was gettin' low. I told Gilker when the grub give out, for one day thills for high two weeks an original against a strike for home. But, it didn't give out, for one day we found a 'pocket,' a regular himp of gold, an' we followed it up 'till we struck the vein."

"Is that the property your partner says he can sell to be the property of the struck the vein."

followed it up the property your partner says he can sell for \$200,000 is an experiment of the property your partner says he can sell for \$200,000 is an experiment of the property of the property what we called supper an talkin bout the d—n country, when all of a sudden a jack rabbit run past us. He'd got hurt somehow and was limpin along, and Gilker started after him. He never caught the jack, but he did fall down in a gully that was all growed up with mountain sage as tall as your head, and in kickin around down that a tryin to git out he loosened some of the rock, and that was gold under every stone. He yelled to me to come thar, and we lit a candle, 'twas most dark there, and got up two or three good chunks. We carried 'em to out tent an' pounded them out, an' I knew by the time we got too itred to work out any more of it that we had got something rich in sight. Next mornin we was down that in that gully by daylight, an' from that day to

"what are you using down to this process." What allow you would be a country. Mr Wilson!"

"My folks like over here in Alabama, near Selma, an' I've been down thar 'bout two weeks gettin' 'quainted. I hain't been thar in twelve year before, an' now I'm goin' to go to Montana, sell out, an' come back to this part of the country to live."

And Mr. Wilson, half-owner of a \$200,000 mine, with a pleasant smile and a grift that sullivan would admire, shook hands and said good day.

There is a fortune in chasing jack rabbits—if they gun the right' way.

COMFORT AND LUXURY. WOMAN'S WARM CLOTHES.

Improvements in the manufacture of woollens were for a long time confined to flannels and cloths for outer garments and skirting, rather than to underwear. The merino underwear which has been offered in the shops for many years has been a model of ugliness in shape. There seemed to be a fixed belief in most people that such coarse, ill-shaped garments were a necessary sacrifice to health. Manufacturers appeared to think it would be undignified for them to make any concession to beauty in the cut and make of such practical clothing. For many years past there has been a growing demand for woollen underwear, coming from all sources. People in all grades of life have adopted so-called woollen undergarments and the majority of intelligent people to-day wear an undervest of wool or silk at all seasons of the year. The immense de mand for merino underwear led manufacturers to livel? competition. Every trick was resorted to to reduce e price of merino and of late years the quality of all these garments has deteriorated so that now by far the larger quantity of merine sold in market is simply heavy cotton stockinet without any wool. A smaller quantity contains about twenty-five per cent of wool and the best English grades not over fifty per cent, or, in very exceptional cases, a trifle more. Merino, which once meant a goods of all wool, is now a trade term

in yer exceptional cases, a trifle more. Merino, which once meant a goods of all wool, is now a trade term for a mixture of cotton and wood. Wee, practical people have found that merino is heavy but not warm, a mere shan to meet their demand for wool underwear; and fastidious women say that it is neither warm nor nerity, that it is so clumsly made that it lies in heavy awkward folds under their corrects, interfering with the contour of the finest fitting French corage.

The sanitary wool undergarments and the ribbed underwear of all-wool, silk and wool, and pure silk are introduced to take the place of merino. The gratest drawback to the introduction of either is the carciers laundress and manufacturers of both styles of garments give valuable directions for washing which are substantially the same and ought to be printed in bold type in every laundry in the land where woollen cloth is washed. The fabric of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool underwear is a fine all-wool stockinet which comes in "natural" gray, a mixture of the sanitary wool undergarment and the medium quality of white sanitary stockinet is more popular for ladies and believed to the sanitary stockine is more popular for ladies and believed in the sanitary work in the medium quality of white sanitary stockinet is more popular for ladies and a slight trimming of lace ornaments the neck The greatest drawback to these garments is the made seams, if by any improvement this sanitary undervest could be woren like a jersey it would seem to have solved in problem of underwea seams are avoided. The medium quality in the width for a thirty-four inch garment in white is \$1 23 in ed, gray, and 81 3s in white. The sanitary underwear is certainly a boon to many invalids and delicate persons who wear it in spite of the "German" seams. The long creamy white nightgowns of wool are dainty and certainly comfortable for many occasions when a woollen garment of this kind is very desirable, especially in travel on land or water. In a medium size they cost \$4 17 each.

Fashionable women usually wear the ribbed under wear of pure silk and wool or pure wool because they are made in styles suited to wear with evening corsages. Ladies who wear full dress frequently during the season find it necessary to wear low-necked and sleeveless underwear in order to avoid too violent a more comfortable in such an undervest fitting closely to the figure and woven without seams than in anything heavier. Good qualities of ribbed wool under-garments range from #2 upward and the best quali-

garments range from #2 upward and the best qualities of ribbed silk underwear begin in price at \$5 and \$6. Ribbed underwear in all styles comes in sleeveless garments, high in the neck, heart shaped, pointed or low in the neck, and in garments high in the neck with half long sleever. Fastidious women usually select white silk underwear. More pronounced colors are avoided.

Flannel skirts are made of twilled French flannel, of ribbed knit goods and of sanitary stockinet. In the fashionable furnishing shops twilled white flannel is the favorite material. The skirt is made with a hem finished at the top with feather stitching and a scant ruffle of creamy wool lace and often with a ruffle of flannel for each of two months makes it three burgiars, and at the end of two months makes it three burgiars, and greatly of anger and excitement as to make him unconscious of what he did. In such a state he might have week-Believes the whole business, and at the end of two months makes it three burgiars, and greatly of the proposed to the silk; sometimes a little color is introduced in this em-broidery. Japanese skirts, quilted, of black taffets driving and extreme cold weather are wadded skirts of

house gowns a variety of loose Oriental dresses, which Tree or the control of the control o

For Nervousness

USE HCRSFCRD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. W. C. HANSCOME, Minnespolis, Minn., says: "I need it in a case of acute recumulation, during convales, cence; the particular symptoms I wished to relieve were sleeplessness and nervousness, sai she results were all I sleeplessness and nervousness, sai she results were all I deared."

cases always, but there is a good chance of recovery within eight days if the thing is taken in time. At the end of that period the patient either gets well or dies from loss of blood very saidenty. For such is the manner of the bieeder's complaint. He is sure to be attacked in precisely the same way every time dusing his after life that his skin is seriously abraded. On occasions of the sort he must adopt immediate measures remedial or die. By exercising the most extraordinary precautions he may reach a comfortable age, but sooner or later he is sure to perish by an untoward accident, causing a flow of blood which no physician's art can stop. So far, not a single one of the destined victims has escaped the penalty. The oldest one now living is a Mr. Surratt, of Meirose, who has been accustomed, when he wanted a tooth publed, to revise his will, visit his relatives and bid them all good-by, as though it was likely to be forever. Life is an extra-hazardous risk when you are a bleeder. Thus it happens that eldest sons of the Crockett family, direct and collateral, on the maternal side, are found to be engaged in grave-digging and other ham-less goocations, which are not likely to occasion incidental hurts.

JOHN'S BURGLARS,

THE STORY OF A HERO. From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

In: Herter, in "The Popular Science Monthly," says that there exists in every numan being, no matter how sceptical he may consider himself, a certain degree of recondity, which may be payed upon and taken advantage of in a measure; and even among adults one meets with some in whom the imagination gets the upper hand so readily that trey may be induced to believe the most impossible things, and all this accounts for the existence in all well-regulated households of the "family ile." The gradual growth of the family lie is as imperceptible, but as interesting to watch, as that of

fright. As he locks the door after him, the first edi-tion of "The Family Lie" is published.

"Is-is-are they gone?" wails Mrs. Jones.

"Who gone?" he cheerfully replies, pleased to find himself alive in one room, instead of dead all over the

"The bub-bub-burglars," bubbles Evelina.

"The bub-bub-burdars," bubbles Evelina.
Weren't any burglars," he explains, a trifle it tated now to think there was none. Here she cate sight of his bloody too, and shrieks:
"Oh, Jo-John they didn't shoot you!"
Flattered by her grief, John pleasantly soothes.
"I tell you, Evelina, there were no burglars, only fell over Johnny's steam engine."
"You only te-tell me that to com-comfort me, heard it all. I heard the sh-shot, and I heard y g-grapple with the man, and then I saw him run of the back yard."
"Nonesnee, Evelina! It was the milkma

of the back yatd."

"Nonsense, Evolina! It was the milkman,"
coaxes he, gratified, however, at the picture which his
imaginative wife presents to him, and burning with
the wish that it might all have been so.

"I-I always knew it would ha-happen, and now
it has, and to think, John, what might have been. Was
there more than one, John,"

Mr. Jones, in a state of grateful despair, refuses to
answer her, and she immediately concludes there were
two.

A RASCALLY JEWEL BROKER'S TRICK.

discussed, te broker wanted a higher price than the dealer willing to give, and they haggled on for some until the difference between them amounted to

was willing to give, and they haggled on for some time until the difference between them amounted to only a franc a karat.

The broker, however, stubbornly refused to go below the figure he had mentioned, and the merchant was equally determined not to go above his own price; so the former put his diamonds back into the red pocketbook and started for the door, having reached which he stopped, considered a moment and turned back, saying that he would yield the point of difference, even though he lost money by it, as this would give him an opportunity of securing the future trade of the dealer to whom he was talking.

Out came the pocketbook again, and from it was taken the package of diamonds, which were promptly transferred and paid for. When the merchant came to open his packet after he reached home he found that a comparatively worthless lot of stones had been substituted for those he had examined prior to making the purchase. The broker had accomplished this deception by carrying two red pocketbooks, one in each of his breast pockets, and both of them containing packages of diamonds of exactly the same weight. In taking back his good diamonds from the dealer he had put them in the pocketbook which he carried on the right side. When he apparently reconsidered his determination not to sell he took out the pocket-book from his left-hand pocket and conveyed from it to the merchant a packet corresponding in weight with the one the latter had been bargaining for. Pretty sharp practice that.

From The Boston Courer.

From The Boston Courer.

The small boy was six years old, and had been arrayed in a brand new suit of white flannel that he might accompany his mother to call upon some English friends newly arrived. On the way to the hotel where the strangers were staying, the mother left the carriage for a few moments to do an errand. When she came back she found her hopeful son standing on the sidewalk, his new white suit smeared and smirched with black from top to bottom.

"Why, Charlle," she exclaimed in genuine dismay, "what have you been doing?"

"Nothing, memma." he answered shamefacedly; "I only just elimbed up the lamp-post, and—and I s'pose I must have cleaned it."

CHEERFUL FOR THE PRINCE From The Boston Home Journal.

From The Boston Home Journal.

Jean Bart, a French naval commander of the seventeenth century, was at one time ordered to convey the Prince de Conti, a candidate for the throne of Poland, to Bantzie, a voyage fraught with danger, as his vessel must pass through the waters where were cruising the hestile fleers of the English and Dutch. During the passage the little squadron was chased by the enemy, and fart, as soon as they were reported, called his little son to him, and gave him whispered instructions. The pursuit continued for eight hours, and at the end of that time the enemy was no longer in sight. Then Bart went down into the cabin, where the prince had been sitting, in ignorance of the day's excitement. "You've had a narrow escape, Monseigneur," said

we should be overpowered.

"What," cred the prince, "you would never have done such a thing?"

"Certainly, I would have done it," said Bart. "It shall never be said that I allowed you to be taken when the king ordered me to take care that you were not."

Perhaps the prince himself might have preferred prosaic surrender to the doubtful glory of being blown up.

A TITLED CONVICT.

THE BROTHER-IN-LAW OF A BRITISH PRINCESS IN AN AUSTRIAN PRISON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPOND NO OF THE TRIBUNE] Vienna, Oct. 29.

The recent appointment of Count von Schoenborn to the post of Minister of Justice has had the popular estimation, entirely unfitted for the highest judicial office of the realm. His most tion and trial of the case for the purpose of effecting the discharge of the prisoner, Count Schoen-born sailed so perilously near the wind as almost to lay himself open to a charge of attempting improperly to influence judges in the execution of

their duty.

the favorite daughter of the late King of Hanover, the wedding having taken place in 1880 at Windsor Castle, under the favor and in the presence of Queen Victoria, who has assigned the palace of Hampton Court to her handsome niece and to the and only resulted in bringing Count Schoenborn's Baron. While the elder brother thus lives in a name into public obloquy, while his friend was royal palace as the husband of a king's daughter, sentenced to a severer penalty. and is received as a relative by the sovereign of William, is now in an Austrian convict prison, working out a long term of penal servitude and or less tarnished noblemen who annually visit the ago was condemned to a long term of richest prizes of the matrimonial market. It has faith.

for a time as hotel clerk at the Hotel de l' Europe. | had been dissipated early in his career. at Gmunden, secured a position as professor of Genoud by name. The latter in the course of his Begum, Somru, who died in the year 1849, had been married to an Austrian officer of the name of century and died at Agra six months after the India, and that it would be surrendered by the authorities on the appearance of the legal heirs. Genoud, who was an enthusiast and acting in perfect good faith, was thereupon empowered by Office, discovered that the larger portion of the money left by the Begum had been devoted by the British Government to the settlement of just claims against her estate, and that the balance, which had remained in the hands of her husband, had been bequeathed by him to one of his grandsons

Genoud was about to dismiss the whole thing from his mind, when, having casually mentioned it to Baron William Pawel-Ramingen, the latter declared his conviction of being able to induce the Begum's estate which had been seized by the authorities for the payment of her debts. He recited a long list of names of influential personages whose assistance and influence he declared himself able to obtain in the matter, and expressed his readiness to take the whole business in hand. As, however, his services required proper remuneration, he suggested to Genoud the advisability of forming a kind of joint stock com-pany for the subscription of the requisite funds. Each stockholder was to receive an enormous bonus on the successful conclusion of the negotiations and on the surrender of the Begum's money by the British Government to Reinhardt's Austrian relatives. In this manner over \$30,000 was obtained from the poor people in and about Innsbruck, and was intrusted to the moral support of the Vatican by promising on given to the Roman Catholic Mission at Agra. The Papal authorities, in consequence, recommended him to Count Schoenborn, who is one of the most prominent members of the Clerical party in Austria, and invoked the support of the Vienna Government on behalf of his efforts. The Count took a great fancy to Baron William, became warmly attached to him, and introduced him to the Prime Minister, Count Tanffe, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Haymerle, and even to the Emperor. He actually went so far as to induce Leo XIII. to appoint the Baron to be one of the Papal Chamberlains. In 1880 the Baron officiated as best man at

his brother's wedding at Windsor Castle, and was presented to Queen Victoria and to the other members of the English Royal family. The crisis, however, was near at hand. The unfortunate people, comprising servants, scamstresses, agricultural laborers, etc., who had been induced to invest their hard-carned money in the undertaking, began to grow impatient for the promised returns. Unable to obtain any satisfactory replies either from Genoud or from the Baron, who treated their inquiries with the most disdainful silence, they finally grew alarmed and appealed to the chief magistrate of Innsbruck for advice on the subject. The judge, without communicating with the Ministry of Justice at Vienna, began a thorough investigation of the matter, and having at length ascertained that the supposed fortune of the late Begum was purely hypothetical, and that the Austrian Embassy in London had already several years before declared that under no possible circumstances could any money accrue to the Innsbruck relatives of the Rhance's husband, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Genoud and of the Baron on a criminal charge of fraud. The former, as already stated, was proved to have been innocent of any fraudulent intent and was acquitted. But the whole of the evidence produced at the trial went to show that the Baron had behaved dishonestly from the very outset, that he had squandered the funds intrusted to him in riotous living at Vienna, and that beyond interesting the Vatican in the question, he had never

recover the fortune of the Begum's Austrian husband, being perfectly aware of its non-existence. He was accordingly sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and to degradation from the rank of nobleman. During the course of the trial, Count Schoenborn, who has now become Minister of Justice, actually had the temerity to avail himself of the fact that the Emperor effect of recalling to public notice a serious had just conferred upon him a seat in the House scandal with which his name was coupled only a of Peers to address a letter to Dr. Hechenberger, few years ago; and although he was not criminally the presiding "judge," requesting him to be implicated, yet he was shown then to have been friend the Baron and to dismiss the criminal guilty of such indiscretion as to make him, in charge against him. With unusual moral courage the judge read this most extraordinary document, which was written on the official paper intimate friend and confidant, the Baron von of the House of Lords, aloud to the open court, Pawel-Ramingen, a man for whose respectability and its contents caused an immense sensation at and honor he was ever ready to vouch, was proved the time throughout the Empire. Not only did to be a swindler of the most heartless and cruel Count Schoenbern urge in the strongest manner type; and in his efforts to bring pressure to bear the discharge of the Baron, but he actually went on the magistrates intrusted with the investiga- on to say that he had been able to secure promises of assistance and influence in the matter from the Prime Minister, Count Taaffe, from the Foreign Minister, Baron Haymerle, and from the Minister of Justice, Baron Prazak. He finished the letter by asserting that the Emperor, who was aware of his anxiety about the Baron's The elder brother of the Baron is married to fate, would searcely have promoted him (the Princess Frederica, of Great Britain and Ireland, Count) to a seat in the House of Peers unless he had wished to demonstrate his own Imperial interest in a nobleman so highly connected as William Von Pawel-Ramingen. All these attempts to intimidate the judge were of no avail

Nor is the brother-in-law of Princess Frederica Great Britain and Ireland, the younger brother, and the former guest of Queen Victoria ab Windsor Castle the only prominent member of the old German nobility who is now wearing branded for life as a felon. Before his conviction the striped garb of a convict. Among the most he was well-known in New-York and Brooklyn noteworthy prisoners in the great penitentiary society, having formed one of the horde of more of Elberfeld is Count Schleinitz, who three years United States for the purpose of securing the | servitude for forgery and blackmail. The Count, who is a nephew of the late Minister of the been shown that while in America he even went so | Imperial Household at Berlin and of the Austrofar as to become solemnly converted to Catholi- Hungarian Ambassadress at St. Petersburg, becism with the view of ingratiating himself with sides being related to all the great families in some wealthy New-York families of that religious Northern Germany, was formerly a member of the personal staff of the late Emperor William, Baron William entered the Austrian Army in whom he served first as a page-of-honor and sub-1863 as lieutenant of a dragoon regiment, but he sequently as an equerry and aide-de-camp. He was dismissed from the service three years later greatly distinguished himself during the wars by a court-martal, which declared him to have of 1866 and 1870, and besides being decorated been guilty of contracting dishonorable debts, of with the Iron Cross and the Order of the Red attempts to defraud, and of downright theft from Eagle, received a sword of honor from his a brother officer, who, however, for the sake of Imperial Master and promotion to the rank of the honor of the regiment, refused to press the Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of charge. On leaving the army, the Baron betook Guards. A member of all the leading clubs, a himself to New-York, where he remained for several noted figure on the turf and a great favorite at years, leading an adventurous kind of existence, Court, the Count scattered his money right and and depending mainly for his livelihood on small left in such profusion as sometimes to provoke loans obtained from chance acquaintances. In inquiries as to the source of such wealth, since 1875 he returned to this country, and after acting | it was pretty well known that his private fortune

About four years ago a newspaper published at English and French at Innsbruck. While there Berlin, called "The Independent," was serzed by he became acquainted with the local schoolteacher, the police and its editor thrown into jail for blackmail of the most flagrant kind. During the studies had discovered that the celebrated Indian | course of the judicial investigation of the case, it was shown that the accomplice of the editor was no other than Count Schleinitz, who com-Reinhardt, a native of Innsbruck, who had mi- municated to the former the secrets of his relagrated to Calcutta in the first decade of the present tives and friends for the purpose of placing them in a condition to be blackmailed. The money death of his wife. Taking it for granted that thus extorted from them was divided equally the husband of an Indian Begum must necessarily between the editor of "The Independent" and have been enormously wealthy, he went to the the Count. The greatest influence was brought trouble of hunting up the various surviving rela- to bear for the purpose of having the matter tives of Reinhardt in the neighborhood of Inns- hushed up. But it was already too late, as the bruck and informed them that an immense fortune news of the Count's culpability had become pubhad been left by a member of their family out in lie property, and in the hope of evading arrest he made his escape to London Finding, however, that a demand had been addressed to the English police for his capture and extradition he determined to return to Berlin and to face the relatives in question to act in their behalf, and the music. Brought before a court-martial prehe accordingly addressed himself to the Austrian sided over by General Count von Warfensleben, Embassy in London for information. The Am- he was condemned to degradation from his milibassador, after making inqueries at the Indian tary rank and to a long term of penal servitude, the first two years of which were to be passed in solitary confinement in the old Moabit prison at Berlin. It is needless to add that the scandal caused an immense sensation throughout Germany at the time, and hastened the death of the prisoner's uncle, the old Minister of the Imperial Household.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A WILDCAT. From The Atlanta Constitution.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A WILDCAT.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

A gentleman from Upon County relates a thrilling experience between Mr. Matthews, who lives near Plue Mountain, and a large wildeat. Mr. Matthews, after enjoying a social chat with one of his neighbors, saddled his house and started home. His road led him over the mountain. He was riding along at a slow pace, absorbed in thought, when he passed a thick clump of trees and bushes that stood near the roadside. Suddenly he heart a loud crashing and a large animal of the cat species bounded upon the haunches of his horse, with a fierce scream, which so frightened the animal that he gave a leap forward and came near hurling his rider overhead, and at the same time caussing the cat to lose its hold and fall to the ground. Mr. Matthews lost all presence of mind and forgetting that he had his gun with him, let the cat escape without getting a shot at him. Being a "bright, moonshiny" night he got a good look at the cat, and thought it was a panther. Spurring his horse he hastened home, ward and made preparations to return and track the animal to its lair, presuming that it must have had its young with it, which caused it to be so ferocious. Having a pair of large fox hounds, he took them with him to a neighbor's house and prevailed upon him to accompany him upon his hunt. Securing a few other dogs, they started out in search of the animal. Arriving at the spot where had recently had his adventure with the cat, Mr. Mathews called the dogs and put them upon the track. They soon struck out at a headlong speed across the mountain and it was not long ere they had the animal at bay. The gentlemen soon found them, and standing with a bold front to the dogs, was the boldest wild cat they had seen. In the rear of the mother, as they had expected to see, were two large half grown kittens. These they proceeded to make short work of with their guns. The mother was turned over to the dogs, and after a hard light she was killed, the hunters assisting the dogs with the butt

THE BLOCKADE WAS RAISED. From The Albany Express.

From The Albany Express.
A certain educational institution not a hundred miles
from Albany has a series of very rigid rules
relative to the conduct of its students outside of school
hours. One of these rules is to the effect that no
young lady student, must go out after dark in the company of a man, be he of high or low degree. This
rule is enforced very strictly and the young ladies are
much in terror of the penalities alleged to be inflicted
upon any unfortunate creature caught violating the
rule. Recently, however a young lady student atrule. Recently, however a voing lady stadent altended an entertainment upon the invitation of a gotherman of her acquastnance and was unfortunate enough to be discovered by a grim-faced lady teacher of the institution in question. The teacher was evidently not quite sure of the girl's identity, but decided that on her way home she would wait for a while in front of the girl's boarding house, which was directly on her route, and confront the culprit in the very act of disobeying the cast-iron law of the school. The young people were just behind her, however, and saw her pause before the boarding house. They retired to the shadow of the trees and waited. The grim teacher never stirred. It was growing late, but she evidently intended to secure her victifit. The young people were just beginning to grow uneasy, when a brilliant thought struck the young man. With the fale stadent upon his arm, he did what is usually deemed impossible—he found the officer on that beat. A short explanation and a glance from the bright eyes of the porplexed maiden settled the matter and the stalwart "copper walked back to where the lone watch stood and said roughly: "Come, now, you've been here long enough; move on or I'll pull you is." Throughly frightened the poor woman stood for a moment and then walked on as rapidly as offended dignity would permit. When she was out of sight the smiling youngsters made their appearance and with a demure countenance the young lady back her friend good night and entered the house. The teacher, somehow, never reported the case.

MOVED EVEN TO TEARS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"And this," exclaimed the tourist from New-England, wiping his spectacles, and looking from the summit of the Mount of Olives, with a long-drawn, quivering sigh, at the City of Jerusalem spread out before him, "is the Holy City! Ab, well!"

"It moves you strongly, sir!" said the guide sympathetically.

"It does—it does. When I look out over this historic landscape, this decaying city, and reflect that probably none of the unnortunate beings now residing here have ever-ever-seen—lieston——."

And the New-England tourist wept safety.

PARADED SATURDAY; DIED MONDAY!